THE
# North-China Herald.

Vol. III., No. 121. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1852. Price, Drs. 15 ₩ Annum.

## INTIMATIONS.

### NOTICE.

ALL claims against the Insolvent Estate of WELLINGTON EMERY AYER, not presented to the undersigned on or before the *20th December next*, will not be included in the Scheme of Division.

P. LOUREIRO, Jr., *Assistant U. S. Consulate*, } *Assignee.*

United States Consulate,
Shanghae, 13th November, 1852.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed *Assignees* of the Estate of the late *Firms* of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co., of *Shanghae* and *Canton*, hereby give notice to all parties indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and to all parties having claims thereon, to present the same (duly proven or certified,) for adjustment, without delay. The undersigned are alone authorized to complete the settlement of any outstanding business of the late Firms.

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul,*
A. G. DALLAS,
A. BOWMAN,
} *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 24th August, 1852.

### FOR SALE.

ON the *23d day of November next*, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, the LANDED PROPERTY in Shanghae, belonging to the Estate of the late Firm of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co. The same consists of Two small Dwelling Houses, Three large Godowns, and sundry Sheds, Out-houses, &c., &c., situated upon the Lots numbered 5 & 31. This Property has the advantage of a fine water frontage,—is in a central location, and is in all respects very favorably situated for carrying on an extensive business.

ALSO,

The BUNGALOW and LAND adjoining, situated upon the North side of the Soochau Creek, directly opposite the new buildings of the English Consulate. This lot has also the advantage of an extensive water frontage.

The above will be sold to close the Estate.

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul,*
A. G. DALLAS,
A. BOWMAN,
} *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 27th August, 1852.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the foreign residents, that he has this day established himself as STOREKEEPER AND GENERAL AGENT, under the style of M. GABRIEL & Co., and hopes by attention and punctuality to merit a share of their patronage.

M. GABRIEL.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1852.

### NOTICE.

MR. JAMES HOGG, is authorised to sign our firm by procuration.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, October, 1852.

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER FREDERICK CROOM, in our Firm here and at *Canton*, ceased on *the 30th April last.*

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghae, 27th October, 1852.

### NOTICE.

MESSRS. R. A. & L. TARMAHOMED, are authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

CASSAMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.

Shanghai, 16th October, 1852.

### NOTICE.

MESSRS. EZEKIEL SHELLIM and SOLOMON DAVID, are admitted Partners in our Firm at Shanghai from this date.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1852.

## INSURANCES.

### ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
*Agents for Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

### ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

## INSURANCES.

### GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

*Directors.*

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

*The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.*

### CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae* as follows, namely—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other incombustible material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others. Rate of Premium, ¾°/ₒ per annum.

And on the contents of such Buildings. Rate of Premium, 1°/ₒ per annum.

Policies for Six Months are charged Three-fourths:—and for Three Months, one-half of the annual Rates.

Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling may be Insured on one Risk.

A Building and its contents form one Risk.—Thus,—The above Sum may be insured either on a Building alone, or the contents alone, or conjointly on both.

No Policy will be considered *in force* until the Premium be actually paid.

Full particulars of the Risk to be undertaken are required to be given, and any deviation from the terms and tenor of the Policy, unless duly authorized by the Company and endorsed on the Policy, will render the Insurance void.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
*Agents at Shanghae.*

### MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

| | *Sea Risk.* Drs. | *Harbour Risk.* Drs. |
|---|---|---|
| *Canton Insurance Office,* ........ | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| *Triton Insurance Company,* ..... | 70,000 | 100,000 |
| *Bombay Insurance Society,* ...... | 40,000 | 50,000 |
| *Bengal Insurance Society,* ....... | 40,000 | 12,000 |
| *Reliance Marine Insurance Office,* | 25,000 | ,, |

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

### THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

*Trustees.*

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

### EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

### THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

*(Established 1843.)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
Ro[illegible] FRANCE, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

## INSURANCES.

### SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

*Managers,*

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
*Agents in China.*

China, August 1852.

### MARINE INSURANCE.

### HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

*Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.*

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
*Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Messrs. | GLEDSTANES & Co., | *London.* |
| ,, | LECKIE & Co., | *Bombay.* |
| ,, | SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., | *Calcutta.* |
| ,, | PARRY & Co., | *Madras.* |

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

### HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae,* as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

### EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

## FOR SALE.

### H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

*N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.*

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

### JUST RECEIVED

EX *STRABO* and *JOHN BUNYAN,* and now on Sale at the undersigned,—

Per "STRABO:"

IRON RIM LOCKS.
MORTICE Do. with Mineral handles.
DOOR SPRINGS.
HAND SAWS, assorted sizes.
CURRY COMBS and BRUSHES.
SPRING BALANCES, from ½ of a pound to [40 lbs.
LETTER PRESSES.
IRON SCREWS, assorted sizes.
Fresh OYSTERS, CLAMS, and LOBSTERS.
PRESERVED FRUITS.
LOAF SUGAR.
*Kennedy's* COLD WATER BISCUITS.
FIGS in Drums.
BLANK BOOKS OF EXCHANGE.
30-hour Mantle TIME-PIECES.
FRENCH LOUNGES in Crimson Plush and Horse-hair Cloth.
Patent ROCKING CHAIRS in Do. and Do.
Do. CASTOR Do. in Do. and Do.
Do. NURSE Do. in Do. and Do.
Tête a Tête COUCHES in Do. and Do.
SCOLLOP Do. in Hair-cloth.

"Per JOHN BUNYAN:"

OILMAN'S STORES of all kinds from *Crosse & Blackwell's.*
SILK UMBRELLAS with Ivory-handles.
Ivory NAIL and TOOTH BRUSHES.
Camphor and Chalk TOOTH POWDER.
Badger-hair SHAVING BRUSHES.
*Rowland's* GENUINE MACCASSAR OIL.
SPONGES, assorted sizes.
ADMIRALTY CHARTS of the EAST COAST OF CHINA.

H. FOGG & Co.'s

Shanghae, 14th August, 1852.

### ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A Lot of CEDAR-WOOD, expressly ordered for House and Furniture work;

ALSO,

60,000 feet Singapore [illegible]RD-WOOD of the best quality.

R. MEREDITH.

Shanghae, 16th July, 1852.

## FOR SALE.

### P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
*SHANGHAE,*
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

### GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE *INDUSTRY OF THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND* AT THE ROYAL CLAN TARTAN WAREHOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully beg to offer the undermentioned fine assortment of WINTER GOODS suitable for the approaching Season. These Goods have been carefully selected from the celebrated and well known firm of DONALD McDOUGAL, to whom several prizes were awarded at the Exhibition, and are assorted in quality and patterns to suit purchasers. All the TWEEDS and TARTANS, &c., are of the *newest fashion,* and will be disposed of at a *small profit.*—

Black & Blue Tweeds; Scotch Tweeds; Black and White Merino; Fancy and Checked Merino; Tartans; Tartan Vest Pieces; Tartan Plaids; Tartan Shawls; Royal and Glengarry Wrappers; Gentlemen's Plaids; Royal Dresses; White and Coloured Shetland Shawls; Youth's Blue and White Hose; Ladies' White Hose; Gentlemen's Blue, White, and Woollen Foster Socks; White Ribbed Shetland Hose; Long Stockings; Ladies' Fine Lamb's Wool Hose; Men's Lamb's Wool, Cashmere, & Gauze Shirts; Gentlemen's Drawers & Cashmere Drawers; Youth's Cashmere Gloves; Men's Cashmere, Wool, Linen, & Cloth Gloves; Ladies' White Knitted Gloves; Gentlemen's Checked, Silk, and Fancy Tie Handkerchiefs; Black Satin Dress Stocks; Black Silk, Satin, and Silk Ties; Gentlemen's Black Watered Silk Ties; Tartan Merino Scarfs; Light and Dark Tweed Great Coats; Tweed Highland Cloaks; Gentlemen's Sanquhar & Drawers Shirts; Blue Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do., (Trimmed); Drab Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do., (Trimmed); Blue Silk Lined and White Lined Kilmarnock Bonnets; Tweed Caps; Shetland Comforters and Cuffs; Brown Shetland Mitts and Gloves; White and Grey Shetland Gloves; Brown Gloves; Drab and Cashmere Knitted Gloves; Drab Wool and Ringwood do.; Black and White Wool do.; Girls' Vienna do.; and Ladies' Dark Cashmere do.; Grey Shetland and Shetland Socks; Superfine, Brown, Marled and White Shetland do.; Black and White do. do.; Mottled Merino do.; Sheet & Fine Wool do.; Dark-Grey Ribbed do.; Lamb's Wool Blue do.; Dark-Grey and Fancy do.; Plain Brown and Vecuna do.; Men's Lamb's Wool and Fancy do.; Ribbed and Fancy Wool do.; Stout do.; Heather & Sanquhar Garlock do.; Heather and Tartan Hose; Fancy Shetland Cravats; Night Caps; Broad Blue Trimmed Bonnets; Men's Long Ribbed Hose; Blankets, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

### Ex *ABERGELDIE.*

Fine Clasp Nails; Flat Points; Clout & Scupper Nails; Copper and Iron Tacks; Whitehouse's Best Iron Hooks and Hinges; Copper Bell Wire; Brass Screws; Nettlefold's Screws; Patent Cast Butts; Young's Patent Mortice, Carpenter's Hall Door, Brass Cupboard Large, Chest and Desk, Carpenter's Patent 3 Bolt Wire Locks; Police Handcuffs; Thick Pinned Brass Pad; Bramah's and Barron's Brass Pad Locks; Bell's Turned Edges Wire Clappers and Lacquered; Brass Cupboard, Chest and Desk small Locks; Ward Tumbler Brass Pad; Rim Locks Patent Spindles; Screw Handle Ship Scrapers; Step and Odd Ward; Spring Double Staple Brass Strikers; Brass Hooks; Brass Head Screws; Porcelain Finger Plates; Driving, Sender, Pillar and Mortice Cranks; Carriages; Bell Springs to Suit; Purchase Cranks; Bell Slides; Levers; Outside Quadrant Pulls; Sunk Pulls; Copper Boat Nails, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

### Ex *OXNARD,* FROM MANILA.

A very Superior Invoice of Patent Manila Rope, from 4½ to 1 Inch; Manila Coffee and Chocolate.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

### JUST RECEIVED AND NOW ON SALE

SHOT of assorted numbers, at Drs. 2.25 per Bag; Best Sporting Gunpowder, at 50 cents per Canister; Eley's Improved Patent Royal Shot Cartridges assorted gage and number, at Drs. 1.75 per 6 doz.; A few Kegs of Superior Butter; Haxhall Flour in Barrel; Bloom Raisins in Half-Boxes; Zante Currant in Jars; Graham's Water and Soda Crackers; Fine assorted Reading Biscuits; Superior Highland Whiskey; Old Jamaica Rum, three-years in Bottle. Port and Sherry; Ale and Beer assorted Brands; Old Tom; and Genuine Hollands Gin; Real Curry Powder; Chutney; and Cayenne Pepper; Also a large variety of Sundry Goods.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, October 7th, 1852.

### ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

### FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

### FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

### FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

[illegible]

## FOR SALE.

### EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

### EDWARD HALL,

BEGS respectfully to inform the residents of *Shanghai* and *Woosung,* that he intends opening his NEW STORE, *on Monday, the 21st instant,* and solicits a continuance of the kind support he has hitherto been favoured with.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1852.

### JUST RECEIVED & ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

AN assortment of Ladies' BONNETS and Fancy Boys' CAPS, with many other Articles for Ladies' use.

Also, Gentlemen's Black and White BEAVER HATS; a large assortment of English & French PERFUMERY, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c. &c.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1852.

### FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A few Sets of American GRATES for burning Anthracite Coal. Prices from Drs. 14 to Drs. 29, with all Fixtures.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, 4th November, 1852.

### ON SALE EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*

BASS' BEER in Hhds.
by
RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1852.

### FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled ALE and STOUT from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 18th October, 1852.

### PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

### FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

### FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned a few dozens of excellent WHISKEY for Making Toddy, ex *Lockett,* Price Drs. 9 per dozen.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 4th November, 1852.

### FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned SODA-WATER and LEMONADE.

SODA-WATER, 75 Cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 Dollar Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen—if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the American Ship *ASTORIA,* will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of said vessel.

Shanghai, July 30th, 1852.

### JAMES WENDLER,

SAIL-MAKER,—POO-TUNG.

BEGS leave most respectfully to intimate to Commanders and Owners of Ships resorting to this port, that he opened his Sail-loft last July, and he trusts by his continued assiduity and attention to business, to merit the patronage which has already been so generously bestowed on him, and, from his thorough knowledge in sail-making he is confident he can give every satisfaction.

November 19th, 1852.

### SILK!—SATIN!—EMBROIDERY!

THE MOST EXTENSIVE SELECTION EVER KNOWN IN SHANGHAE.

茂達號

"MAE-TANG-HAOU."

*Hew Kah-pang Pêh-pin,* West Side.

HAS constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of *Woo-sein,* consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE-CLOTHS, SETTEES, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, FIGURED SATINS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SARCENETS, PRINTED PONGEES, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design, to order if required.

Orders taken for FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

*N.B.*—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1852.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*
Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

---

### COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

*SHANGHAE;*
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE
"VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE
*Second (or Teckee) Stone Jetty.*

BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

---

### CHAs. M. DONALDSON,

*SHIP PROVISIONER;*
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.

VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

---

### R. MEREDITH,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

*N.B.*—Blacksmith's work and Bell-Hanging done.

---

### COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*
Shanghai, July 16th, 1852.

---

### WHITAKER & PERT,

SAIL-MAKERS.

BEG to announce that they have joined partnership and intend to carry on the business of SAIL-MAKERS on board the Hulk *WILLIAM THE IVth.* Any order for making New or Re-dubbing Sails, will be promptly attended to, and executed on the most reasonable terms.

Hulk *William the IVth,*
Shanghae, 1st October, 1852.

---

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.,

### AARON HAIGHT PALMER,

*Counsellor of the*
*Supreme Court of the United States, Director.*

THIS establishment was founded under the immediate auspices of leading Senators, and Members of Congress for the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States, before Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington;—Settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, or other Laws of the U.S.;—Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries;—Investments in U.S. and State Securities, Collections generally, Remittances to any part of Europe, and other money business;—Purchase of Government lands for Foreign Emigrants, &c. It has efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, and arrangements are in progress to establish Sub-agencies in the principal commercial cities thereof. Prompt and faithful attention will be given by the undersigned to all business confided to the Agency. He is solely authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm of PALMER & SNETHEN. Letters must be post paid.

Office, opposite the Treasury Department.

AARON H. PALMER,
*Willard's Hotel.*
Washington, June 3rd, 1852.

---

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.

### WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. Snethen, 5 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

---

## N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOW READY.

A NEW TEA TABLE just out from 5s. to 6s. and Taels 6-60. price Dr. 1 each, on card or paper.

ALSO,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
PROTESTS, English and American.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
BILLS OF LADING, per Steamer and Ship.
And a variety of Printed forms in daily use.

PUBLICATIONS ON HAND,

REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.
NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, Second Edition, by Walter Macfarlane, Esq.
REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN*, "BARBARIAN."

---

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and Insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

## Shanghae Market Report.

*November 19th, 1852.*

### IMPORTS.

*American Brown Drills.*—40-yards, Drs. 2.98—Sales 40,000 pieces—30-yards Drs. 2.24 per piece—Sales 650 pieces.

*American Grey Sheetings.*—40-yards Drs. 2.68 a 2.70—Sales 4,000 pieces—30-yards Drs. 2 per piece.

*Jeans.*—30-yards 36 inches Drs. 2.50—30-yards 30 inches Drs. 2.15 per piece—Sales 11,500 pces.

*Grey Shirtings.*—Have improved since the date of our last report from 3 a 5 cents per piece for the staple qualities, and the following may be given as the quotations of the day—

5 to 5½ catties Drs. 1.75 a 1.95
6 to 6½ catties Drs. 2.10 a 2.18
7 to 7½ catties Drs. 2.35 a 2.70

The deliveries have been about 145,000 pieces.

*White Shirtings.*—The deliveries may be put at 45,000 pieces and prices are much the same as last month, viz., Drs. 1.70 for the low reeds to Drs. 2.75 for 66 to 72 reeds.

*Woollens.*—*Spanish Stripes.*—The sales reported amount to 4,000 pieces but prices are again lower, and a good assortment of fair to fine quality cannot be quoted over 85 a 95 cents per yard.

*Long Ells.*—The sales amount to 3,500 pieces,—HH Scarlet may be quoted at Drs. 6.65 and CPH Scarlet at Drs. 6.60.

*Lastings.*—400 pieces have been placed at Drs. 14.50 per piece.

*Camlets.*—The sales have been 600 pieces at Drs. 17.00 a Drs. 20.00 per piece.

*Straits Produce.*—No arrivals, prices we quote—

*Black Pepper.*—Siam, Drs. 8 a 8.30 per pecul.

*White Pepper.*—Drs. 11 a 12 per pecul.

*Rattans.*—Drs. 3.70 a 4 for Straits—and Drs. 4.50 for best Banjarmassing, per pecul.

*Sandal Wood.*—Inferior, Drs. 4 a 4.50—Fair to good, Drs. 5.50 a 10—Indian, Drs. 10 a 12 per pecul.

*Ebony.*—Ceylon, Drs. 1.60—Inferior 50 cents a Dr. 1 per pecul.

*Flints.*—40 cents per pecul.

*Cloves.*—Drs. 18 a 22 per pecul, for best.

*Sapan Wood.*—Drs. 2.30 a 2.40 per pecul.

*Sea Weed.*—Drs. 2.60 for inferior—and Drs. 5.50 a 6 for best.

*Tin.*—Banca, Drs. 18 a 18.50—Straits, Drs. 11 a 14 per pecul.

*Laka Wood.*—Drs. 3.40 a 4.25 per pecul.

*Mangrove Bark.*—Singapore, Drs. 1.00 a 1.10—Penang and Siam, Drs. 1.75 a 1.90 per pecul.

### EXPORTS.

Tea.—A large business has again been done in Teas, and the settlements of both *Black* and *Green* for the month, are heavy *Congous.*

*Black Teas.*—*Congous,*—The good blackish leaf strong kinds have been most in request, and have found buyers as fast as they have arrived at an advances of ½ to 1 Tael per picul. Common Ho How, and Sin Chuen kinds have however been in less demand, and holders have submitted to a decline of a full ½ Tael per picul on these descriptions.

The settlements for the month may be estimated at 70 a 80 chops making a total of 460 a 470 for the season, 80 of which have been purchased for Sydney, the U. States, and the Continent, leaving, say 380 chops for Great Britain, and of these not more than 300 have yet arrived, as the difficulty in bringing the Teas from the interior is not yet removed.

The unsold stock is trifling, and consists almost entirely of inferior Teas, which cannot be purchased for the English markets unless at a considerable reduction on present rates.

*Green Teas.*—Settlements for the month reach 110,000 pkges., and 410,000 for the season, say—310,000 for United States—70,000 for Great Britain—30,000 for Sydney—Total 410,000 pkges.

Prices have ranged much as last month, but during the last week there has been a slight advance, owing to renewed activity among purchasers.

The unsold stock does not exceed 20,000 packages, and the quantity still expected is estimated at 70 a 80,000 packages.

*Silk.*—Transactions since our last have been on a limited scale, and at a considerable reduction of price—the supply from the interior has also been small. We quote—

*Tsatlee,* No. 1 & 2, good chop, Drs. 405 a 410—No. 2, do., Drs. 350 a 395—No. 3, Drs. 330 a 365—Common, Drs. 320 a 325. *Taysaam,* fair to good, Drs. 270 a 330—Middling, Drs. 250 a 280—Coarse, Drs. 230 a 250. *Yuenfa,* Drs. 270 a 360 per picul.

Sales about 300 bales middling Tsatlee, and 900 bales low to middling Taysaam.

Unsold Stock about 1,500 bales.

Total Exports to date 20,333 bales.

---

*Opium.*—*Malwa*—Since the date of our last advice on the 16th ultimo, the deliveries have been considerable, principally, in fact almost entirely to orders—which has caused prices to rule low during the whole month. On the 23rd orders were sold by natives at Drs. 487 which established for a time the rate; but on the 30th there was some improvement, and sales were reported at Drs. 485 a 490, and on the 1st instant at Drs. 490 a 495, at which latter rate only a few chests were sold, but a large number of orders being issued about this time added to a very limited demand, caused a decline in price, to Drs. 475 a 480 for good Mundasoor drug which must be considered the quotation for to-day.

Deliveries estimated at 1,700 chests.

Stock at this date 2,900 chests.

*Patna.*—The large supply of this drug brought on by the *Lady Mary Wood,* caused an immediate decline in rates, the orders issued previous to her arrival, and in the hands of Chinese were sold freely at Drs. 505 a 510, which was the quotation for some days. An improvement took place about the first instant, when the rate became Drs. 530, from which price to Drs. 540, it has fluctuated ever since; the latter may be considered to-day's quotation for high Nos.

Deliveries estimated at 740 chests.

Stock at date 240 chests.

---

*Exchange.*—On London, at 6 months' sight Clean credits at 5s. 1½d.
Document Bills, no sales.
Bank Post Bills, 4s. 11½d.
East India Company's Bills accepted Rupees 240 per 100 dollars.
Drafts on Canton, 10 d/s., 7 per cent premium, added on Sh. Drs.

*Freights.*—To England, £3 5s. a £3 10s. for Tea, and £4 for Silk.
To America, Drs. 9 for 40 cubic feet.

*Sycee.*—Drs. 134, per 100 Taels.

*Gold.*—Bars, Drs. 190 a 192, per 9t. 7m. 3c.

*Mexican Dollars.*—11 a 12 per cent dist., noml.

*Chopped Dollars.*—None.

# THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

**Shanghai, Saturday, November 20, 1852.**

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
*Chaplain.*

### TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

### LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| England, | Aug. 24. | Manila, | Sept. 20. |
| Madras, | Sept. 7. | Sydney, | Sept. 4. |
| Bombay, | Sept. 16. | New Zealand, | June 25. |
| Calcutta, | Sept. 18. | Amoy, | Oct. 19. |
| Colombo, | Sept. 22. | Hongkong, | Nov. 13. |
| Galle, | Sept. 23. | Ningpo, | Nov. 12. |
| Penang, | Sept. 29. | New York, | Aug. 10. |
| Singapore, | Oct. 2. | Boston, | Aug. 7. |
| Batavia, | Sept. 21. | San Francisco, | Aug. 30. |

Will be published before Christmas, *The Shanghai Almanac and Miscellany,* Price Drs. 2 per Copy.

*N.B.*—Parties desirous of early copies are requested to send in their names to the Office.

---

The arrival of the *Lady Mary Wood,* Steamer, last evening, will solve the difficulty us to how the Mail is to be despatched as, no doubt, she will now carry it down in time for the India Steamer and London Overland. We have not received our papers yet.

We have just heard that His Grace Field Marshall the Duke of Wellington is dead, aged 83 years. He truly has departed full of honours as of years, vigorous in intellect to the last.

---

Earthquake at Manila.—Private letters speak of a series of powerful shocks that were experienced there on the 16th Sept. last, between 6 and 7 A.M. The first intelligence reached here some time ago per *Lady Mary Wood,* and has since been confirmed by the *Ann Mitchell.* A few lives were lost by some small houses falling down, and the destruction of property has been very great; the walls of the houses built of granite were so fearfully shaken and rent, that the inhabitants deserted them and encamped in tents for many days. Two churches had their roofs destroyed by falling in, four barracks were obliged to be evacuated, and the Cabildo was much injured, as well as two theatres. The houses are constructed in the Chinese manner as regards supporting the roofs upon upright poles, so that they generally stood, but the wide span of the Churches and public buildings rendered them more obnoxious to injury.

---

Local.—The British Consulate is now fast approaching to completion—externally, we believe, it is complete except the approaches and grounds. The interior is also nearly finished.

It occupies a very commanding position, and presents a fine façade on coming up the Hwang-poo. It is singular that it occupies the site of the battery whence the British ships were fired on in June 1842.

Yesterday our enterprising resident J. C. Smith, Esq., started his elegant London built equipage, and accompanied by his accomplished lady drove round the Park and public roads. It is a very stylish phaeton and its spirited little ponies did their work well under the tutelage of their scientific Nimrod.

It will now more than ever become important, that a settlement of the new horse road or Park should be made. We believe a little spirited management would soon induce the Taoutae to arrange the matter. We understand the proprietors generally, are willing to sell and if the subject is well handled, we hope to see a successful result to the pending negociations.

---

We give this week the concluding paper of Cypher, (0), on *Chinese Arithmetic.* This emblem is certainly a very appropriate signature for a treatise on *Arithmetic,* in which it generally plays so conspicuous a part; standing by itself it would not give a very exalted idea of an author's merits,—fortunately, however, we can refer to other numbers in our publication, which will give considerable value to our correspondent's lucubrations;—and if followed, as we hope they will be, by other valuable contributions to our columns, will greatly add to the intrinsic value already put in possession of the public through his laborious researches in the fields of science and literature.

Since we last touched on the subject of the Insurrection the movement has acquired fresh progress in the province of Hoo-nan. Within the last two months the rebel bands have twice advanced in great force, and attacked Chang-sha the capital City of the province. Popular rumour says that on both occasions the city has been taken, but according to the general accounts it has been successfully defended, and the latter we are inclined to believe is the case. However, it cannot be concealed that the political horizon wears a more threatening aspect. In a *Peking Gazette* dated about a fortnight back, we see that Seu Kwang-tsin, Viceroy of Canton, has been appointed to supersede Sai-shangah,* and invested with the most ample powers for conducting the operations against the rebel bands of the infected provinces Kwang-tung, Kwang-see, Kiang-see, and Hoo-nan. He is also named Acting-Viceroy of Hoo-kwang (Hoo-nan and Hoo-peh.)

Much alarm is said to prevail in Hoo-peh but business has not yet up to the last dates received, been interrupted at Han-khow the great central mart of China, situated on the Yang-tsze-kiang. We shall shortly return to the subject at greater length.

---

* Sai-shangah has failed to suppress the rebellion by reason of the excessive mildness of his disposition says the Emperor. This cause at all events will not be a bar to Seu's success.

---

The long postponed and long expected *Autumn Race Meeting,* took place on Saturday last, the 13th instant, and we must confess that we are unable to speak of it, with the unmixed approval, with which it has been our great pleasure on all previous meetings to chronicle these events.

The Bill of Fare did not excite any very great expectations, but limited as they were the sport itself fell far short of them, and as we heard a friend, (who must have run round with one of the Races,) say, "if the whole lot of ponies "were brought to the hammer, they would "scarcely realize the value of the Stakes." The day was cold but cleared up a little in the afternoon, the course however was in most wretched order, which might easily have been avoided by a little attention to it on the part of those whose duty it was to look after it, but indeed it seemed to have been as much neglected by the authorities prior to the meeting, as the Grand Stand was during it; but here we stop complaint—dip our pen in Rose-water and thank the bevy of beauties who graced the Stand, for their kind presence throwing as it did a few rays of light over an otherwise dull afternoon. We must add one more word, and that in praise of the Clerk of the Course—his efforts were indefatigable to make the meeting go off well, and it was not his fault, if they were not altogether successful.

As we do not anticipate ever seeing some of the "Runners" again, who probably appear in print for the first and last time we merely give the order of the "running" and result—

1st Race.—*The Park Stakes.*

| | |
|---|---|
| "Pegasus," | 1 |
| "Miss Sarah," | 2 |
| "Rattler," | 3 |

2nd Race.—*Shanghai Cup.*

| | |
|---|---|
| "Iron Duke," | 1 |
| "Musquito," | 2 |
| "Pantaloon," | 3 |

3rd Race.—*Griffin's Plate.*

| | |
|---|---|
| "Fox," | 1 |
| "Nobs," | 2 |

And four or five running still for all we know.

4th Race.—*Scurry Stakes.*

| | |
|---|---|
| "Miss Sarah," | 1 |
| "Koh-i-noor," | 2 |
| "Don Juan," | 3 |

5th Race.—*The Ladies' Purse.*

| | |
|---|---|
| "Miss Sarah," | 1 |
| "Jerry," | 2 |
| "Pegasus," | 3 |
| "Don Juan," | 4 |

A vote of thanks to the Umpire was carried by acclamation for his able conduct *on the chair.* The afternoon's amusement concluded with a match between Man and Horse to run 60-yards turn and run back to the starting place, and was won by a sporting character on two legs, Horse (very well ridden) being beaten by not more than two seconds. We hear that the winner is to be backed for any distance against any of the Bloods whose feats we report above.

---

A correspondent remarks that the attributing the publication of a work with the notorious forgery of Kiying's name, to the Missionaries at Ningpo, must be a mistake of the London Secretary; and that inserting Suchaou for Ningpo would rectify the error.

---

## JOTTINGS ON THE SCIENCE OF THE CHINESE.

### ARITHMETIC.

*( Concluded from No. 120. )*

The exact sciences had evidently been in a declining state from the commencement of the Ming Dynasty, down to the time of the arrival of the Romish missionaries. The consequences of this neglect were beginning to be felt in the confusion that was taking place in the calculations of the Astronomical board. Mathew Ricci the first who arrived at Peking, soon turned his attention to this subject, and translated a treatise on European arithmetic as a preliminary step, which was afterward revised and published by 李之藻 Le Che-tsaou, a Christian Mandarin, under the name of 同文算指 *Tung wan* swan che.* "Guide to Arithmetic in the common character;" this comprehended the common rules as they then stood in Europe, beginning with Notation and reaching to the Rule of Three. Schaal and his coadjutors, by their labours did much to introduce the knowledge of European mathematics, and published some works of great importance on the subject. The compilation of the *Leuh leih yuen yuen* in the reign and under the special supervision of Kang-he was an undertaking worthy of the monarch who conceived the plan. In it, various desultory efforts of preceding writers were wrought into a harmonious whole, while their works were thus placed on such a standing as would ensure their most extensive usefulness. As the publication of this work may be looked upon as an era in the history of the science, it will not be amiss to give an outline of the contents of the 3rd division of it,† called the 數理精蘊 *Soo le tsing wan,* "Repository of the subtleties of the principle of numbers," which treats entirely of the abstract sciences, and which is at the present day, the authorized guide for the calculations used in the Astronomical board. It is divided into 2 Parts; the first comprehending 5 volumes treating on the theory of quantity. The 1st volume commences with an enquiry into the origin of the principle of numbers, in which, true to the Chinese philosophy, it conducts us quietly up to the time when the ancient sage Fo-he saw the dragon horse emerge from the Yellow river with the scheme of decimal notation portrayed on his back. This chart is then given and also another held equally sacred, which the great Yu is said to have observed on the back of a tortoise which rose out of the river Lo, containing the elements of multiplication and division. The first section of the *Chow pe* with a commentary completes the volume. The next 3 volumes contain a treatise on geometry in 12 books, on a much more diffuse plan than that of Euclid, and consequently deficient in the demonstrations of that author; it embraces planes and solids of every form, and the last book, being on Proportion, gives various mechanical devices for the construction of figures, including the use of the wooden square, the parallel rule, the diagonal scale, the protractor, and the sector, with methods for reducing plans, maps and drawings. The last volume contains what may be called palpable arithmetic, entering scientifically on the theory of calculation, which it illustrates by means of counters, and also by geometrical figures. The 2nd Part treats on the practical application of the various branches of arithmetic, in 40 volumes, and is divided into 5 sections. The first or Introductory section in 2 volumes, includes Tables of Weights and Measures, Notation, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, and Fractions. The second section in 8 volumes on Lines, embraces Proportion, Alligation, Progression, Fellowship, Surplus and deficiency, Position, and Equations. The third section in 12 volumes on Surfaces, contains Square root, Trigonometry ancient and modern, the use of the 8 lines of the Trigonometrical canon, Method for finding the several dimensions of the triangle from each other, Geometrical mensuration, Measurement of figures of various forms rectilinear and curvilinear, Ratio of various figures contained in the circle, and in which the circle is contained, and Relative ratios of regular polygons. The fourth section in 8 volumes on Solids, treats on Cube Root, Measurement of bodies of various forms rectilinear and curvilinear, Ratio of various bodies contained in a sphere, and in which a sphere is contained, Relative ratios of regular polyhedrons, Relative weight of various substances, animal, vegetable and mineral, and Piling. The concluding section in 10 volumes treats on Algebra, Miscellaneous problems not embraced in the preceding rules, Logarithms, and 2 volumes in explanation of the use of the Sector. Besides the above, there are 8 supplementary volumes of tables, 2 containing the sines, cosines, tangents, cotangents, secants and cosecants, for every 10 seconds throughout 90 degrees. The 2 next give a table of the divisors of numbers from 1 up to 100,000 to facilitate the computation of logarithms. At the end of every 10th thousand, a list of the prime numbers is also given. The 2 next volumes contain a table of the logarithms of natural numbers from 1 to 100,000 calculated to 10 places of figures. This is apparently a transcript of the table that was published in Holland by Adrian Vlacq in 1628. At the end, is a catalogue of the logarithms of the ratios of a great number of mathematical terms, and the relative gravity of various substances. The last 2 volumes have a table of the logarithms of sines, cosines, tangents, cotangents, secants and cosecants for every 10 seconds from zero up to 90 degrees. The very familiar phraseology in which this book is written, no doubt laid open the science to the capacity of many who had hitherto been deterred from the study, by reason of the peculiarly rigid and to some extent quaint character of the ancient books. While there is every possible guarantee for the purity of the style and the absence of barbarisms, it embodies the substance of all that was really useful in the previous writings of Europeans. The illustrations and explanations to every rule are profuse, almost to a fault; the principle of every operation being laid down with great minuteness, at the end of the problem. Perhaps the chief objection that this exposes it to, is that it swells out the work to such an extent as to place it beyond the reach of any but a very limited number. Since the publication of the above, a great number of works on the same subject have been constantly issuing from the press, all more or less characterized by conformity to this.

---

* This title has reference to the 中庸 Chung yung Chap. 25, Sect. 3.

† A detailed account of the 1st division has recently appeared in the *North-China Herald,* in an article on "The Introduction of European Astronomy at Peking."

About the year 1633, the theory of Napier's Rods[‡] was introduced in a work presented to the emperor by James Rho, an Italian missionary, then in the Astronomical board. This theory has been reprinted in several native works under the name of 籌算 *Show swan*, "Tally calculation," in distinction from 筆算 *Pih swan*, "Pencil calculation," while the use of the abacus is termed 珠算 *Choo swan* "Pearl or "Ball-calculation." Some books also give 尺算 *Chih swan* Foot or "Sector calculation," and there is an ancient method called 掌金算 *Chang kin swan* "Finger calculation."

Although it has been a predominant feeling with most native writers to trace everything of a scientific character to a remote native origin, yet they seem never to have questioned the right of John Napier to the invention of Logarithms; nor have they on that account undervalued the discovery; and even at the present day we find some applying themselves with great zeal to the subject, ignorant of the advances that have been made in the West, since the days that it was first brought before the Chinese. There is one 李善蘭 Le Shen-lan, a relative of Le Juy above mentioned, now residing in Shanghae, who has recently published a small work called 對數探源 *Tuy soo tan yuen* "Discovery of the source of Logarithms," in which he details an entirely new method for their computation, based upon geometrical formulæ; which he says in his introduction is "ten thousand times easier than the methods used by Europeans," and that "although *they* can just calculate the numbers, yet they are ignorant of the principle." This small indication of self satisfaction may be very well overlooked, as quite pardonable in one who has had no better aid than that afforded by the *Leuh leih yuen yuen*, and who has here given us, as the result of four years thought, a theorem, which in the days of Briggs and Napier, would have been sufficient to raise him to distinction.

A mandarin at Hang-chow, named 戴昫 Tae Heu has also been engaged for some time past on a new method of obtaining logarithms; the blocks for which are now being cut, and it will be before the public in a very short time. It is well known that there are at present many of a similar turn of mind, in different parts of the empire; and it is surely interesting to find these signs of intellectual activity, striving against the difficulties with which they have to contend, and standing out in bold relief from the mass of mental torpor, so characteristically congenial to the institutions of this truly conservative empire. It is true the Celestials are disposed to look with a feeling akin to contempt on the mushroom antiquity of our Western lore; yet it is equally true that a spirit of inquiry still germinates among them, which if fostered by a greater freedom of intercourse, will doubtless tend much to smooth the asperities which now exist, and thus prove mutually advantageous. And may we not hope that the same spirit of inquiry which would lead them to seek after *truth* in science, would also, if rightly directed, teach and prepare them to investigate it in a much higher and more important sphere of knowledge;—even to understand themselves, and the relation they sustain to that great Being, whose name they have preserved,—whose knowledge they have lost.

0.

---

[‡] First published in Napier's "Rabdologiæ, seu Numerationes per Virgulas" in 1617.

---

The following view of our position as regards Burmah we copy from the *Friend of India*. The course of action suggested is well-timed and to the purpose, and we shall be glad to see a vigorous and decisive movement made upon the Capital, which will in all probability quickly decide the war:—

Burmah, and our Projected Movements.—At the date of the last advices from Rangoon, a report was prevalent, that it was the intention of the military authorities to despatch a portion of the "Army of Ava" from Martaban upon Beling, Shwey-gyne, and Toung-oo, through the Sitang valley. The policy of any such move is so very questionable, that we are induced to offer a brief remark or two on the subject. There is a general belief that a considerable Burmese force is actually collected at Shwey-gyne, and another at Toung-oo, but, without falling into the common error of despising an enemy, we think it may be predicated of these and of all other Burmese armies that they are composed of the same material as the Army of Prome, which seems to have but one object, that of keeping as far from the range of our shot as possible. It is, of course, desirable to clear these towns of the Burmese troops, and prevent their disturbing us at Rangoon. But, the Sitang river, however broad it may appear on the map, is understood to be so shallow as not to be navigable for steamers of small draft at the close of the rains. Our detachments will therefore be required to move up by land, and they must either make an immense circuit and cross a range of high hills, or pass through the swamps of the Sitang river; in the one case, there will be a most deplorable loss of time, in the other a still more melancholy sacrifice of life. At the close of the rains, when the humidity of the ground is evaporating, the valley of the Sitang is the valley of death, and any army which might venture to traverse it would lose a third of its numbers by death, and become totally disorganized by the ravages of disease. The rains close much earlier in the basin of the Irrawaday than in that of the Sitang, and the former is therefore more healthy than the latter. These facts we derive from the experience of those who have been many years in the country, and have paid the penalty of their imprudence in venturing too early into that deadly climate, by being brought to the brink of the grave. But, independently of the certainty of disease, if a land expedition is sent to Shwey-gyne and Toung-oo from the side of Martaban, the progress of the campaign is likely to be indefinitely retarded by any such movement, as the General would scarcely think of advancing from Prome to Ava, before this detachment had reached Toung-oo, and whatever would tend to retard for a day the march of the army to Ava, is to be deprecated in the highest degree. We *must* take the capital in order to paralyze the Burmese Cabinet, and to satisfy the people that there is nothing capable of resisting our arms. In all barbarous countries, the death of the General is the defeat of the army, and the fall of the capital is the conquest of the country. We cannot therefore advance too rapidly on Ava, because we cannot too soon bring the war to a close. The capture of Shwey-gyne and the dispersion of the troops assembled there, however, present no object of sufficient military importance to justify the risk of life which such an expedition would entail. All that we can desire is, to prevent the Burmese army coming down to molest our position at Rangoon, when a considerable portion of our force has been pushed on to Prome and the upper Irrawaddy. But if only one-half the number of troops of whom any expedion from Martaban must necessarily consist, were stationed at Pegu,—which may be easily and safely reached,—the whole Burmese army at Shwey-gyne would be kept in complete check, and our position at Rangoon effectually protected. If it be deemed necessary to beat up the enemy's quarters at Toung-oo, it is only eighty miles across the country from Prome, and it would be less arduous, and more feasible to detach a force from that station than from Martaban. Nor must it be forgotten that as soon as our army is understood to be on its march to the capital, all the scattered detachments of Burmese troops will be immediately drawn off for its defence. The Burmese forces at all the stations they occupy in the lower provinces will melt away as we move upward. And if our march from Prome to Ava commenced with a proclamation annexing the whole of Pegu to the British dominions, as a preliminary measure, the Karens and Taleins, feeling certain that they would not again be delivered over to the tender mercies of the exasperated and truculent Burmese, and that they would enjoy the privileges of British subjects, would engage heart and soul in the expulsion of their oppressors, and before we could have completed half our way to Ava, the provinces in our rear would be effectually cleared of all enemies.

Should the public authorities at home, which is scarcely credible, refuse to sanction the annexation of Burmah, they will exhibit the most contemptible truckling to popular prejudices and morbid sensibilities, of which the history of British India affords any example. This war was not of our seeking; on the contrary, on no occasion has a war been so distinctly and unequivocally forced on us by a barbarian Government as the present Burmese war. On occupying the port of Rangoon, we found it a desert, and eighty thousand men, women and children flocked to it for our protection in a few months, and a city has grown up with a rapidity unheard of even in America. We found the whole population groaning under the tyranny which the Burmese had exercised for a century, and hailing us as their deliverers. If we abandon the country a second time, we incur the odium, if not the guilt, of delivering over three or four millions of people, who have placed implicit confidence in us, to the most ruthless oppression, and the most infamous cruelties which the mind can conceive,—and, we leave the coast open for the entrance of any other European power which may be disposed to take advantage of our folly. That America will soon occupy the field we relinquish, we believe no one entertains any doubt. Our brethren across the Atlantic are anxious to establish their influence in the East; and we shall have been instrumental in shewing them the most favourable opening for the insertion of the republican wedge. By this expedition we shall have drawn their attention to a country, governed by a worn out oriental despotism, which would crumble to dust by the first vigorous shock of a European power, rich in every natural advantage, capable of indefinite improvement, and presenting the most ample field for the extension of the system of steamers, and railways and telegraphs;—a country, moreover, of which the inhabitants are ready to welcome any power which will deliver them from the insupportable oppression under which they groan, but, which our own squeamishness, and the morbid dread of being thought ambitious, has prevented our occupying. Brother Jonathan will not hesitate for a moment at the conquest and annexation of the whole territory, and he will be rather pleased than the reverse to find his own Eastern territories abutting for many hundred miles upon the domains of England, in Assam, in Bengal, in Arracan and the Tenasserim provinces. Burmah will afford him a fulcrum for acquiring the sovereignty of Siam, Cochin China, Cambodia, and Laos, and possibly China, and in less than a century from this time the two branches of the Anglo Saxon family will be dividing Asia between them from the Khyber pass to the sea of Ochotsk. And, dearly as we love our own country, we could scarcely regret the transfer of some one eastern country to the younger section of our race, that it might possess a field for trying its own experiments of improvement and civilization. Would the valley of the Irrawaddy in their hands be as backward as the valley of the Ganges, at the end of ninety-five years?—*Friend of India, September* 16.

---

India Electric Telegraph.—The *Friend of India* of August 26, gives just praise to the East India Directors for their spirited adoption of this great work:—he says,

Instead of "reasoning," and "referring" and "penning minutes," and "asking opinions" they have *acted*, and the Telegraph is already become a substantive enterprise instead of being a magnificent project. They have already sanctioned a double line of Three thousand miles to run from Calcutta, through the valley of the Ganges to Agra, Delhi, and Lahore, with branches to Mirzapore, Lucknow, and Simlah. From Agra another line will deflect to the South West, and be carried to Bombay, whence it will be extended to Madras viâ Hydrabad, thus embracing every great city in India in one continuous circuit. The whole of this immense line is, it is said, to be finished and in operation by November 1854, and the preparation of the material required for its construction has already been undertaken by the manufacturers, and is in rapid progress towards completion. • • • • • • •

Three thousand tons of galvanized iron rods have been ordered from different manufacturers, no single house being able to accept so large a contract, and the six hundred miles of wire covered with gutta percha will be supplied by the City Wharf Company, who, with commendable liberality, have allowed Dr. O'Shaughnessy to examine their works, with the view of rendering unnecessary any future resort to England for the supply of the article. Gutta percha of course can be obtained in Calcutta from Singapore in any quantity, and it can be manufactured as readily in India as in England. The construction of the cables for carrying the line across the numerous rivers in its course, has been entrusted to Newall & Co., who so were successful in constructing the cable for the Sub-Marrine Telegraph between England and France. • • • • •

The difficulty of procuring efficient assistance, which had at first been keenly felt, has been carefully provided for. Dr. O'Shaughnessy has been allowed to erect a model line at the Company's recruiting depot at Warley, where a number of picked Sappers and Artillery men are to be trained in its construction, and they are to accompany the stores to India, where they will be employed as artificers only,—not as signallers.

Lastly, with reference to the expense which will be incurred in the completion of the design in all its fullness. As might have been expected, personal communication with the principal manufacturers has revealed the fact that Dr. O'Shaughnessy's original estimates, unprecedently low as they were, were still far too high, and that it would be possible to construct the double line at a very slight increase of the cost of a single one. • • • • • • •

---

We cannot vouch for the accuracy of the following which we extract from the *Friend of India*. It is a princely undertaking at any rate:—

The *Emancipation Belge* gives the following intelligence, taken from the *Voix de la Verité* of the 14th May.—'One of our correspondents at Constantinople tells us that the Divan has decided the question of the Holy Land, by giving to M. Rothschild the four Paschalics of Syria for the sum of 500,000,000*f.* to be deposited in the treasury of the Sultan. France will resign her pretensions to former treaties for the sum of 50,000,000*f.*, and a remuneration of 25,000,000*f* will be given to Prussia and England for their claims. It is not yet known whether M. Rothschild will assume the title of King, Emir, Pascha, or Bey; but it is certain that he proposes to restore Jerusalem and Antioch, and to rebuild the Temple of Solomon, as described in the Holy Scriptures. There will be in the new Jerusalem an exchange, theatres, and places of worship for all religions. This is not all: the new monarch proposes to establish a line of steamers between Marseilles and Beyrout, and to unite to his Capital, by a network of railways, Aleppo, Damascus, Tripoli, and St. Jean d'Acre. It is even said that a time is specified for uniting Alexandria to Constantinople by a means of a railway. The new estates of M. Rothschild abound with iron ore and pine forests. The new position of the financial king will not prevent his having shareholders. On the contrary, it is affirmed that M. Rothschild will make a solemn appeal to his co-religionists to prevail on them to re-enter the tent of Abraham and Jacob. He is already assured of the concurrence of the leading banks of Vienna, London, Madrid, and Lisbon.'

"Christians have generally taken it for granted that the temple at Jerusalem will never be rebuilt. All our Lord declared was that the then existing temple should be destroyed, not that a new one would never be built. Worship acceptable to God will not be performed in M. Rothschild's temple, every Christian, who understands his religion will readily admit: but that like Popery, Judaism also may revive before its final annihilation, is extremely probable."—*(Bombay Guardian,)*—*Friend of India*, August 19.

---

## MEMOIR.

*(Continued from No. 120.)*

We have thus demonstrated a distance between Liverpool and Canton of 13,125 miles, and a time exclusive of stoppages, of forty-two days. We shall now proceed to compare it with the probable competing routes.

The first will be by the railroads projected across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts of the United States. These will be sufficiently indicated by the names of their distinguished and energetic advocates, Mr. Benton, Lieutenant Maury, Professor Forshay, and Mr. Whitney.

We regard these railroads as of great importance to unite the Atlantic with the Pacific systems of States. We desire to see them completed, because they are indispensable to the development of our interior territory.

But we cannot suppose that they will, for some years yet, supersede the inter-oceanic canals and railroads across the isthmus of Central America. And even if they should succeed in taking the water-borne commerce of the world, the prospective increase of trade and population will afford adequate employment for others. [illegible], however, that there is no immediate probability of their adoption as competing routes for travel, mail and merchandise transportation, we will here cite the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of London in relation to the scheme of Mr. Whitney, to prove that England sees nothing in the plan of a railroad across the Rocky mountains, to induce her to prefer or to encourage it.

*Royal Geographical Society.—The Atlantic and Pacific Railway.*

On Monday evening Mr. Asa Whitney read a most interesting paper on his gigantic railway scheme before the members of the Royal Geographical Society at King's College. In addition to the ordinary members of the society, there was a full attendance of scientific and professional visiters, both British and foreign, who paid the utmost attention to Mr. Whitney's paper. The lecturer embraced the details of the great scheme for connecting the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, which has been already before the public. At the conclusion of the reading a very animated discussion ensued, which may be summed up in the following manner:

Mr. C. Stephenson, C.E., *stated his opinion that the only difficulty, as regarded a long railway, was a commercial one.* He had no means of offering an opinion as to the facilities for the execution of Mr. Whitney's project, but he would take it that what Mr. Whitney himself stated on that point was correct, and that the plains abounded with timber and every requisite for constructing the line from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Yet the commercial question outweighed almost every thing which Mr. Whiting had adduced as to the distances; for, as regarded navigation, it all depended on the amount of money charged for conveying goods from one place to another, rather than on the number of miles. This was plain from the case of the line by the Isthmus of Suez, as compared with that viâ the Cape of Good Hope to India, owing to the difficulties of navigation in the Mediterranean. The effect was, the freights of goods from Liverpool to Alexandria exceeded those from Liverpool to Bombay, round the Cape of Good Hope. The construction of a railway to save time, for mails and passengers, was a feasible project, and deserving of the attention of England; but with regard to the opening of a canal, supposing the facilities to be so great, and that, in fact, the money question was as much sunk as Mr. Whitney supposed it to be sunk as regarded his project, he (Mr. Stephenson) believed if that a canal were made, the commerce between England and India would not then go by the Mediterranean and the Red sea.

Captain Fitzroy, R.N., said his humble opinion as a seaman was, that in the case of the route by Panama being opened, the commerce with Asia would, as a matter of course, take that line, for the simple reason that it was the easiest line of navigation with all parts of the world. The commerce of Europe and of the greater part of North America would find favorable winds to carry it to the Isthmus, and also to carry it on its route across the Pacific to the whole of the Australian colonies and Asia generally. Sailing ships, in returning from the Australian colonies, or from the south of the Equator, would return by the westerly winds below the tropic, and then through the Isthmus of Panama by the West India Islands, and taking the course home now followed by the West India traders, thus avoiding the Cape of Good Hope and also Cape Horn. That the opening of the Isthmus of Suez would not have the same advantage he believed for the reasons assigned by Mr. Stephenson, viz., the dangers of that narrow navigation of the Mediterranean, the Red sea, and also the Indian ocean. Therefore, the open route to India was preferable for commerce as having less risk. • • • • • • •

Mr. Whitney said that, with regard to his Pacific railway, the country for 700 or 800 miles to the westward of the line to which railways had not yet been carried was almost level; but then he stated that the region which succeeded that level country was at an elevation of 7,000 feet. Now, a rise from a level country to a height of 6,000 or 7,000 feet was an elevation altogether unprecedented in railway enterprise. A rise of some hundreds of feet was a formidable obstacle to the engineer; but to carry a railway through a wild and totally uninhabited country, advancing ten miles at a time, would take a very considerable number of years to complete the first 700 or 800 miles. Then, again, with regard to the transport of goods, there was little likelihood of a transhipment, because with the powers of steam in the present day water carriage of any distance was a very small expense, and the time was certain; *therefore the prospect of commercial remuneration in the sequel appeared to be very remote.* But he thought Mr. Whitney was mistaken in saying that the voyage could be made from Oregon or Vancover's island, across to Canton, with equal facility either way. The voyage could be made from the west side to America without difficulty; but from the trade winds the voyage in the contrary direction was attended with great difficulty. *However valuable the project, therefore, might be to the United States, it could not possibly be of use to Europe and the Asiatic world.* It seemed to him to be a question more relating to the United States and the Canadas than to Europe. He had made these remarks with the view of eliciting observations from other gentlemen.

The Rev. C. G. Nicolay said, the point in which he differed with Mr. Whitney was as to the greater facility of constructing his proposed railway through United States territory than through British. He had no doubt if Mr. Whitney got his route that the whole of the land would be settled very shortly. But he preferred the northern route for the railway to the southern, believing that in our territory there were greater mineral resources, and that large fields of labour would be opened up there. *Doubtless a great project of that description ought to be for the benefit of the whole world; but he could not but see that if Mr. Whitney's original plan were carried out, all the local advantage and profit would go to the United States.*

Colonel Lloyd said it would take 220 years to complete this project, and we could not afford to wait so long as that. *Besides, it would place the whole of our commerce at the mercy of the United States and of our own North American colonies.* Another objection was, that all our merchandise coming from the tropics, the East Indies, China, and all those parts, would have to traverse so vast an extent of country, and having arrived at New York or Nova Scotia, would have then to undergo the transit to England by a passage which was the most injurious of all to goods during three or four months in the year.

Major Carmichael Smith thought the project ought not to be exclusively regarded as a route for commerce, but also as affording employment and facilities for the settlement of the people. It had been said it would only benefit Canada and the United States; but what was an advantage to Canada he could not but regard as equally a benefit to England.

Mr. Vignoles *thought they must be content to take the ocean as the cheapest and most economical of highways*, but he was not the less thankful for the magnificent idea brought before the society that evening, which came well from the great country to which Mr. Whitney belonged.

Mr. T. Saunders advocated the carrying out the project through *British territory for the settlement of our surplus population, and to divert the stream of emigration from the United States.*

Mr. A. Campbell supported the same view.

Sir Edward Belcher, R.N., *considered the project untenable as a route for commerce*, and thought that if the land was settled, and gold should be found in the interior, the gold would not pay for the expense of carriage to the coast.

Mr. Whitney briefly replied, observing that the question had been greatly misunderstood, in the discussion having been turned into a *capital and dividend question, with which it had nothing to do, its main objects being settlement and civilization.*

The cordial thanks of the society were awarded to Mr. Whitney for his interesting paper, and the meeting separated.

The arguments adduced in these proceedings are addressed, it is true, to the plan of Mr. Whitney, but they will be found applicable to all kindred plans. We do not, therefore, consider the competition as at this time important.

We will next compare the routes from Liverpool to Canton, viâ Panama, Suez, and Tehuantepec, by tabular exhibitions.

*Comparison of distance and time from Liverpool to Canton, viâ Panama, Suez, and Tehuantepec, respectively.*

| | Miles. | Days. |
|---|---|---|
| Liverpool to Canton viâ Panama | 15,624 | 50 |
| viâ Suez, | | 64 |
| viâ Tehuantepec | [illegible] | [illegible] |

In our estimate of the time upon these routes the speed of ocean steamers has been calculated at the rate of thirteen miles an hour. The average has been deduced from passages of the Atlantic steamers to New York, from September 21st, 1850, to January 1st, 1851.

The time upon railroads has been computed at twenty miles per hour—a rate assumed from the general operations of railroads in the United States. No deductions have been made for stoppages. We have thought the difference of twelve days sufficient to cover all stoppages and loss of time as to the Suez route, whilst the time lost by stoppage upon the Panama and Tehuantepec routes would be about equal; these routes across the Pacific being identical from a point off Tehuantepec.

The ocean distances on the route from Liverpool viâ Panama have been taken from the report of the Hon. Mr. Rockwell, in his able report to Congress, from which we have before quoted.

The ocean distances on the Transunion and Tehuantepec route have been computed according to the formula used at the observatory in Washington, in measuring great circle distances. It is known that the great circle theory is based upon the fact that the diameter of the globe, as a spheroid, is less near the poles. The nearest line, therefore, between any two points does not lie upon the arc of the direct line betweeen them, but upon an arc which passes nearer the poles. Hence the great circle from Liverpool to Tehuantepec crosses the Atlantic as far north as 53° 22′ of north latitude, and passes down the coast of the United States parallel with and near to it, crossing the isthmus of Florida near St. John's. Its whole length is 4,716 miles. The great circle from Panama to Canton passes along the Pacific coast, parallel with and very near Acapulco, San Francisco, and Oregon. It crosses by the Aleutian or Fox Islands to the coast of Asia. Its entire length is 7,044 miles.

We have derived the time upon the Suez route from the advertisement of the royal mail steamers.

We have made no comparisons of the time and distance between New York and California, viâ Panama and Tehuantepec, because it has been the subject of a previous publication, and because, if we succeed in demonstrating that the nearest route from Liverpool to Canton is by Tehuantepec, it must follow that the nearest way from New York to California must be upon the same route.

Having now shown that the saving of distance on the Tehuantepec route over that on the Panama route is 2,200 miles, and the saving of time is eighteen days, whilst the saving of time, exclusive of stoppages upon the Suez route, effected is twelve days, we will proceed to show that the Panama crossing will not possess such an advantage over the Suez route as to supersede it. The time [illegible] Liverpool, viâ Panama, to Canton is fifty [illegible] exclusive of stoppages. The advertised time from Liverpool viâ Suez is fifty-four days. It is, therefore, very plain that the Panama crossing cannot give to the city of New York the nearest line of travel for mail or merchandise transportation to Eastern Asia.

With the adoption and completion of the Transunion and Tehuantepec route, it is equally plain that the communication between Liverpool and Canton must adopt that route, and thus the city of New York will be practically nearer the ports of India and China by from five to twelve days.

With the adoption, therefore, of this passenger, mail, merchandise, telegraphic, and express line, and the opening of the proposed inter-oceanic ship canals, the commercial supremacy of the United States will be established beyond competition.

*(To be continued.)*

---

*(Since last departure of the Mail.)*

### ARRIVALS FROM

*Liverpool*—October 16, Lockett.
*New York*—November 15, Cassiteredes.
*Australia*—October 26, Sea Queen.
*California*—Oct. 18, Shooting Star, (Am.)—23, Kremlin, (Am.)—31, Brenda, (Am.)
*Manila*—November 11, Ann Mitchell.
*Hongkong*—October 17, Tartar—23, Audax—25, Audubon, (Am.)—26, Lady Mary Wood, (B. Str.)—November 1, Nymph—5, Minna, (Am.)—7, City of Kandy—18, Oneida, (Am.)—19, Lady Mary Wood.
*Amoy*—October 22, Acis.

PASSENGERS—per *Tartar*, Rev. W. G. E. Cunyngham, and Lady, of the Mission of the M. E. Church, South—per *Lady Mary Wood*, Mrs. Jamieson, and Child, Captain Fuller, Messrs. Lee Kip Taze, Renlock, King, Chalmers, Lowsperl, and J. Ross.

### DEPARTURES FOR

*London*—October 17, Andalusia, (Am.)—26, Affghan—26, Abergeldie,—November 2, Sea Witch—3, Success—10, John Bartlett—18, Ankrokolos, (Danish).
*Liverpool*—November 17, Menelus.
*Bristol*—November 3, Menzies.
*New York*—October 19, Sea Nymph, (Am.)—19, Panama, (Am.)—November 1, Tartar, (Am.)—3, Kate Hayes, (Am.)—5, Antelope, (Am.)—8, Shooting Star, (Am.)—8, Nestorian, (Am.)
*Sydney*—October 19, Countess of Derby—November 1, Berenice—3, Whampoa—16, Dullius.
*Port Phillip*—October 31, Aurora.
*California*—October 28, Palmetto, (Am.)
*Hongkong*—October 16, Dean—23, Audax—November 3, Lady Mary Wood, (B. Str.)—4, Nymph—10, Minna, (Am.)
*Amoy*—October 18, La Felice.

PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood*, Messrs. S. Mooshee, S. Reuben, F. Goolamhussen, C. Bomanjee, Mr. and Mrs. Hogg and child, W. Neilson, jr., D. J. Crossley, L. Saurman, F. S. Fiske, J. Searth, M. Renlock, Lee Kip Taze, and deck passengers, D. L. Fernandes, Pedro Fernandez, and Kee Cheng—per *Kate Hayes*, Rev. B. Jenkins, and family.

### MANIFEST OF GENERAL CARGOES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1852.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grey Shirtings, | 143,477 | pieces. |
| White Shirtings, | 13,278 | ,, |
| Fancy Cottons, | 21,225 | ,, |
| Printed Cottons, | 2,800 | ,, |
| Colored Cottons, | 1,100 | ,, |
| Dyed Cottons, | 4,929 | ,, |
| Handkerchiefs, | 1,400 | dozens. |
| Woollens, | 7,768 | changs. |
| Camlets, | 3,045 | ,, |
| Velvets, | 231 | pieces. |
| Velveteens, | 736 | ,, |
| Chintzes, | 1,719 | ,, |
| Long Ells, | 100 | |
| | 3,580 | changs. |

### VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Nov. 13, Shooting Star, (Am.) . . *for* New York.
*Outward Bound.*—Mencius and Androklos.

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*.—Crystal Palace, Spinning Jenny, S. V. Given, Bon Accord, and Mary Montague.
*Liverpool*.—Emily, Harriett Humble, and Fenny Chapman.
*Bombay*.—Sassoon Family, and Sir Herbert Compton.
*Singapore*.—Ennadale, and Fattle Obeb.
*Hongkong*.—Iona, Island Queen, Magellan, and Sidney.

Latest dates since going to press, per *Friend of China*, received 9 A.M., this morning:—

England, ................Sept., 24.
Calcutta, ................Oct., 16.
Bombay, ................Do. 16.
Madras, ................Do. 13.
Batavia, ................Sept., 25.
Singapore, ................Oct., 30.

Erratum.—In our notice of the rebellion for general accounts, read *government* accounts.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

### MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.*

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

*Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.*

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

*From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.*

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

*Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.*

Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

*These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.*

Ague,
Asthma,
Billious Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,
Bowel Complaints,
Colics,
Constipation of the Bowels,
Consumption,
Debility,
Dropsy,
Dysentery,
Erysipelas,
Female Irregularities,
Fevers of all kinds,
Fits,
Gout,
Head-ache,
Indigestion,
Inflammation,
Jaundice,
Liver Complaints,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Retention of Urine,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Sore Throats,
Stone and Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms,
Tic Douloureux,
Tumours,
Ulcers,
Venereal affections,
Worms of all kinds,
Weakness, from whatever cause,
&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 3d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

| Date. | Vessels. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | From | Departures. | Cargo. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 18 | Cassiterides | B. bark | 414 | Lakey | New York | Aug.— | Coals | Dent, Beale and Co. |
| „ 18 | Oneida | A. ship | 420 | Creesy | Hongkong | Oct. 22 | Sundries | Bull, Nye and Co. |
| „ 19 | Lady Mary Wood | B. str. | 650 | Jamieson | Hongkong | Nov. 14 | Opium | P. & O. Co.'s Agents. |

PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood*, Messrs. F. Booker, R. Brown, J. Holliday, J. J. de Oliveira, R. Byramjee, R. Framjee, Bovet, Vaucher, Davidson, Hudson, Serpentine, E. Snow, and Magniac, & 11 Servants. Chinese passengers, Ehing Aseek, Amow, Amoi, Atchun.

### DEPARTURES.

| Date. | Vessels. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Destination. | Cargo. | Despatched by |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 14 | Androklos | D. bark | 355 | Bruhn | London | Tea, &c. | J. MacDonald. |
| „ 16 | Dullius | B. ship | 328 | Maxton | Sydney | Tea, &c. | Shaw, Bland and Co. |
| „ 16 | Mencius | B. ship | 509 | Penrice | Liverpool | Tea, &c. | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| „ 18 | Pielades | Du. bq | 424 | Perry | Amoy & Java | Sundries | Sykes, Schwabe and Co. |
| „ 18 | Audubon | A. ship | 531 | Whiting | New York | Tea, &c. | Bull, Nye and Co. |
| „ 18 | Argonaut | A. ship | 575 | Nott | New York | Tea, &c. | Smith, King and Co. |
| „ 19 | Kremlin | A. bark | 469 | Evans | London | Tea, &c. | Bull, Nye ann Co. |

### SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

| Vessels. | C'tom House Nos. | Date of Arrival | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Consignees. | Destination. | Intended despatch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acis | 694 | Oct. 22 | B. schr | 114 | Santeur | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | | |
| Ala | 234 | Sep. 5 | A. bark | 460 | Remmington | Bull, Nye and Co. | New York | Early |
| Ann Mitchell | 700 | Nov. 11 | B. ship | 756 | Wilkee | Dent, Beale and Co. | London | Early |
| Astoria | 220 | July 27 | A. ship | 535 | Leeland | Smith, King and Co. | New York | Early |
| Brenda | 250 | Oct. 31 | A. schr | 209 | Allen | Russell and Co. | | |
| Cassiterides | 701 | Nov. 18 | B. bark | 414 | Lakey | Dent, Beale and Co. | London | Early |
| City of Kandy | 699 | Nov. 7 | B. ship | 392 | Gwyther | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | Clyde | Early |
| Horsburgh | 244 | Oct. 10 | A. ship | 540 | Crocker | Augustine Heard & Co. | New York | Early |
| Lady Mary Wood | 702 | Nov. 19 | B. str. | 650 | Jamieson | P. & O. Co.'s Agents. | Hongkong | 25th inst. |
| Lockett | 693 | Oct. 16 | B. ship | 576 | Valentine | Hargreaves & Co. | London | Early |
| Neptuno | 8 | Aug. 1 | Sp. bg. | 200 | Cucullo | Russell and Co. | Manila | In Dec. |
| Oneida | 252 | Nov. 18 | A. ship | 420 | Creesy | Bull, Nye and Co. | | |
| Rosamond | 692 | Oct. 14 | B. ship | 368 | Gething | Smith, Kennedy and Co. | Liverpool | Early |
| San Benito | 9 | Aug. 21 | Sp. bg. | 125 | Domingues | Russell and Co. | Manila | In Dec. |
| Sea Queen | 696 | Oct. 26 | B. bark | 415 | Wood | Blenkin, Rawson & Co. | London | Early |
| Velocity | | Aug. 23 | Sia. bq. | | Morrison | Order. | Siam | Early |
| White Squall | 241 | Oct. 3 | A. ship | 1118 | Kennedy | Smith, King and Co. | Hongkong | 22d inst. |
| William the IV | | | B. bark | 176 | *Laid up* | James Baird. | Heaving down | hulk |

## CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

| Ships | From | Tons | Sailed | Plain Cottons *Yards* | Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards* | Woollens *Pieces* | Long Ells *Pieces* | Cotton Yarn, lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crystal Palace, | London | 494 | June 22 | 1,496,864 | 219,044 | 2,500 | 4,300 | |
| Emily, | Liverpool | 258 | July 9 | 1,598,599 | 118,364 | 1,391 | | |
| Harriet Humble, | Liverpool | 486 | „ 17 | 4,798,420 | 30,000 | 1,078 | | |
| Spinning Jenny, | London | .... | „ 27 | 2,960,830 | 554,400 | 1,348 | 500 | |
| S. V. Given, | London | 572 | „ 28 | 1,653,100 | 179,300 | | 900 | |
| Bon Accord, | London | 380 | Aug. 13 | 1,938,410 | 150,200 | 1,435 | 2,900 | |
| Fanny Chapman, | Liverpool | 293 | „ 14 | 2,666,995 | 32,600 | 1,130 | | |
| Mary Montague, | London | 329 | „ 18 | 977,020 | 716,134 | 741 | 1,440 | 23,000 |

## ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 18th November, 1852.

The weather of the past week has continued fine. The fog was very intense on the morning of 16th. A glance at the table will show how rapidly the temperature is now falling, while at the same time it may be noticed that the average is not as low as during last year, and this will be more apparent when we recollect that there was not only frost but ice on the corresponding day of 1851. Frost has been reported here during the last two days but a very fine minimum self registering thermometer which we have had carefully placed has not indicated a temperature lower than 41°.

### TABLE MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

| November. | | Barometer. | | Aneroid | Thermometer. | | Wind. | | Rain. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of Month. | Day of Week. | 1852 | Mean of 3 years. | 1852 | 1852 | Mean of 3 years | 1852 | 1851 | 1852 | Mean of 3 years |
| 12 | F. | 30.08 | 30.22 | 29.97 | 64.0 | 60.0 | S.E. to N.E. | N. | 0.36 | 0.32 |
| 13 | S. | 30.24 | 30.29 | 30.15 | 55.5 | 58.5 | N.N.E.toN.N.W. | N. | 0.00 | 0.26 |
| 14 | S. | 30.29 | 30.22 | 30.16 | 64.0 | 60.5 | S.E. | S. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | M. | 30.18 | 30.35 | 30.08 | 57.5 | 55.5 | W. to N.N.W. | N.N.E. | 0.01 | 0.03 |
| 16 | Tu. | 30.21 | 30.36 | 30.11 | 57.0 | 56.0 | N.N.W. | N.E. | 0.00 | 0.19 |
| 17 | W. | 30.31 | 30.35 | 30.22 | 55.5 | 57.0 | N.N.W. to N.W. | N.E. to E.N.E. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 | Th. | 30.24 | 30.34 | 30.13 | 52.0 | 54.5 | N. to N.N.E. | N.E. | 0.00 | 0.12 |
| Shanghae, 19th November, 1852. | | | | Mean | 58.3 | 57.4 | | Total | 0.37 | 0.92 |

*N.B.*—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

## COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

| Season | *Congou* | *Souchong* | *H. Muey and Pekoe* | *Sorts* | *Total Black* | *Twankay* | *Hyson* | *Hyson Skin* | *Yg. Hyson* | *Gunpowder* | *Imperial* | *Total Green* | *Total Pounds* | *Silk. Total Bales.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year 1844-45, | | | | | 3,036,803 | | | | | | | 763,824 | 3,800,627 | 6,433 |
| Year 1845-46, | 8,027,807 | 610,826 | 80,383 | 6,849 | 8,726,065 | 927,034 | 279,265 | 462,729 | 1,314,162 | 481,882 | 248,851 | 3,733,923 | 12,459,988 | 15,192 |
| Year 1846-47, | 8,957,080 | 361,348 | 250,007 | 11,045 | 9,579,480 | 615,096 | 183,348 | 747,155 | 923,987 | 295,420 | 149,654 | 2,914,660 | 12,494,140 | 15,572 |
| Year 1847-48, | 11,441,440 | 341,396 | 50,631 | 3,571 | 11,837,038 | 485,172 | 253,463 | 1,065,594 | 1,385,243 | 455,572 | 227,060 | 3,874,104 | 15,711,142 | 21,116 |
| Year 1848-49, | 11,163,686 | 593,322 | 96,429 | | 11,849,637 | 600,472 | 393,901 | 1,357,396 | 2,760,543 | 878,671 | [illegible] | 6,449,637 | 18,303,074 | 18,134 |
| Year 1849-50, | 15,422,745 | 1,125,306 | 25,500 | 35,816 | 16,609,257 | 556,445 | 312,409 | 1,353,012 | 2,509,543 | 683,548 | [illegible] | 5,754,113 | 22,363,370 | 15,237 |
| Year 1850-51, | 21,553,030 | 664,902 | 410,557 | 328,397 | 22,954,806 | 1,001,400 | 470,821 | 2,793,876 | 4,439,353 | 1,451,796 | [illegible] | 10,767,734 | 36,722,540 | 17,213 |
| Year 1851-52, | | | | | | | | | | | | | 57,675,000 | 20,611 |

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1852.

| Destination | No. of Vessels | *Congou* | *Souchong* | *H. Muey and Pekoe* | *Sorts* | *Total Black* | *Twankay* | *Hyson Skin* | *Hyson* | *Yg. Hyson* | *Gunpowder* | *Imperial* | *Total Green* | *Total Pounds* | Silk Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain, | 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 31,225,000 | 20,331 |
| United States, | 34 | 3,100,000 | | | 500,000 | 3,600,000 | 1,700,000 | 1,600,000 | 2,000,000 | 7,400,000 | 1,700,000 | 1,000,000 | 14,400,000 | 18,000,000 | 281 |
| Australia, | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,000,000 | |
| Continent, | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,500,000 | |
| San Francisco, | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | 150,000 | |
| Coastwise, | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,000,000 | |
| Halifax, Nova Scotia, | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 800,000 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 57,675,000 | 20,611 |

## EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

| Sailed | Ship's Name. | Tons | For | *Congou* | *Souchong* | *H. Muey and Pekoe* | *Sorts* | *Total Black* | *Twankay* | *Hyson Skin* | *Hyson* | *Young Hyson* | *Imperial* | *Gunpowder* | *Total Green* | Grand Total | *Silk Bales* | *Silk Piece Goods* | *Nankeens* | *Wool Bales* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 3 Vessels, | | 1852— | July Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,476,003 | 4,777 | | | |
| In 8 | „ | | Augt. „ | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,893,652 | 5,303 | 3 cases | | |
| In 9 | „ | | Sept. „ | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,826,387 | 3,654 | | | 71 |
| In 7 | „ | | Oct. „ | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,263,745 | 3,000 | | | 47 |
| Nov. 1 | Sea Witch, | 335 | London | | | | | | | | | | | | | 300,000 | 349 | | | |
| „ 6 | Menzies, | 449 | Bristol | | | | | | | | | | | | | 511,913 | | | | |
| „ 6 | Success, | 331 | Liverpool | | | | | | | | | | | | | 344,160 | | | | |
| „ 10 | John Bartlett, | 382 | London | | | | | | | | | | | | | 319,720 | | | | 23 |
| „ 17 | Mencius, | 510 | Liverpool | | | | | | | | | | | | | 527,000 | 35 | | | |
| „ 17 | Androklos, | 355 | London | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 232 | | | 41 |
| „ 17 | Kremlin, | 469 | London | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | |

## EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

| Sailed | Ship's Name. | Tons | For | *Congou and Souchong* | *Oolong* | *Sorts* | *Total Black* | *Twankay* | *Hyson Skin* | *Hyson* | *Young Hyson* | *Imperial* | *Gunpowder* | *Total Green* | Total Pounds | *Silks.* Pieces | *Raw Silk* Cases | *Raw Silk* Piculs | *Silk Piece* Goods Pcs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 14 | Sea Breeze, | 311 | New York | 237,500 | | | 237,500 | 6,100 | | | | | | 6,100 | 243,600 | | | | |
| Aug. 28 | Candace, | 398 | New York | | | | | 20,600 | 41,000 | 13,200 | 260,700 | 27,900 | 49,200 | 412,600 | 412,600 | | | | 200 |
| „ 30 | Oriental, | 1003 | New York | 27,700 | | | 27,700 | 97,800 | 60,000 | 34,000 | 525,800 | 65,900 | 91,200 | 874,700 | 902,400 | | | 50.00 | 15,610 |
| Sept. 2 | Ariel, | 598 | New York | 20,500 | | | 20,500 | 53,400 | 36,400 | 37,900 | 405,400 | 39,100 | 33,300 | 605,500 | 626,000 | | | 8.00 | 2,850 |
| „ 6 | Mechanics' Own, | 540 | New York | 51,800 | | | 51,800 | 42,000 | 21,100 | 35,600 | 287,500 | 49,800 | 44,900 | 480,900 | 532,700 | | | | |
| „ 6 | Snow Squall, | 742 | New York | | | | | 42,000 | 39,300 | 40,100 | 361,700 | 27,200 | 41,300 | 551,500 | 551,500 | | | 20.00 | 425 |
| „ 13 | Howqua, | 582 | New York | 22,200 | | | 22,200 | 22,700 | 23,200 | 50,800 | 298,400 | 26,400 | 29,000 | 450,500 | 472,700 | | | | |
| „ 30 | Witchcraft, | 1310 | New York | 18,000 | | | 18,000 | 109,500 | 64,400 | 37,400 | 628,100 | 80,900 | 84,300 | 1,014,600 | 1,032,600 | | | 25.53 | 50 |
| „ 30 | Aramingo, | 720 | New York | 203,100 | | | 203,100 | 99,100 | 62,500 | 7,600 | 303,700 | 48,300 | 58,400 | 579,600 | 782,700 | | | 24.00 | |
| Oct. 2 | Seaman's Bride, | 668 | New York | 19,100 | | | 19,100 | 36,100 | 24,000 | 20,700 | 371,400 | 35,200 | 40,600 | 527,400 | 546,500 | | | | 2,300 |
| „ 2 | Lantao, | 594 | New York | 20,300 | | | 20,300 | 76,800 | 58,100 | 25,200 | 278,600 | 42,300 | 22,600 | 503,600 | 523,900 | | | .40 | 8,400 |
| „ 2 | Geo. E. Webster, | 354 | Boston | | | | | 42,300 | 26,200 | 13,300 | 112,500 | 6,100 | 21,400 | 221,800 | 221,800 | | | | |
| „ 8 | Channing, | 535 | New York | | 29,400 | | 29,400 | 67,100 | 69,000 | 46,500 | 333,500 | 30,300 | 87,800 | 634,200 | 663,600 | | | 3.20 | |
| „ 8 | Tarolinta, | 549 | New York | 33,800 | | | 33,800 | 69,800 | 27,400 | 49,600 | 385,000 | 40,500 | 74,600 | 647,200 | 681,000 | | | | |
| „ 10 | Huntingdon, | 385 | New York | 66,300 | | | 66,300 | 59,300 | 27,600 | 2,100 | 266,100 | 29,200 | 12,700 | 397,000 | 463,300 | | | | |
| „ 15 | Oxnard, | 565 | New York | 34,900 | | | 34,900 | 71,500 | 37,400 | 30,800 | 367,100 | 37,400 | 58,600 | 602,800 | 637,700 | | | | |
| „ 22 | Sea Nymph, | 538 | New York | 800 | | | 800 | 26,100 | 27,200 | 14,300 | 287,800 | 12,300 | 22,700 | 390,400 | 391,200 | | | | |
| „ 22 | Panama, | 612 | New York | 19,200 | | | 19,200 | 37,200 | 72,400 | 28,700 | 325,700 | 40,100 | 58,600 | 562,700 | 581,900 | | | | 125 |
| | | | Total lbs. | 775,200 | 29,400 | | 804,600 | 979,400 | 717,200 | 487,800 | 5,799,000 | 649,200 | 830,500 | 9,463,100 | 10,267,700 | | | 137.13 | 29,860 |

## EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

| Sailed | Ship's Name | Tons | For | *Congou* | *Souchong* | *Sorts* | *Pekoe* | *Total Black* | *Twankay* | *Hyson Skin* | *Hyson* | *Young Hyson* | *Gunpowder* | *Imperial* | *Total Green* | Grand Total Pounds | Silk Bales | Silk Piece *Goods* | *Nankeens* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 27 | Mohawk, | 442 | Sydney *via* Manila, | | | | | | | | | | | | | 88,200 | | | |
| Sep. 13 | Ararat, | 299 | Sydney | | | | | | | | | | | | | 253,020 | | | |
| „ 25 | Frances Barclay, | 240 | Geelong | | | | | | | | | | | | | 175,139 | | | |
| Oct. 5 | Reindeer, | 161 | Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | | 82,273 | | | |
| „ 19 | Countess of Derby, | 328 | Sydney | | | | | | | | | | | | | 323,000 | | | |
| Nov. 1 | Aurora, | 386 | Port Phillip | | | | | | | | | | | | | 275,211 | | | |
| „ 2 | Berenice, | 332 | Sydney | | | | | | | | | | | | | 288,956 | | | |
| „ 4 | Whampoa, | 376 | Sydney | | | | | | | | | | | | | 275,000 | | | |
| „ 16 | Dullius, | 328 | Sydney | | | | | | | | | | | | | 339,410 | | | |

## EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

| Sailed | Ship's Name. | Tons | For | *Congou* | *Souchong* | *Sorts* | *Pekoe* | *Total Black* | *Twankay* | *Hyson Skin* | *Hyson* | *Young Hyson* | *Gunpowder* | *Imperial* | *Total Green* | Grand Total | Silk Bales | *Silk Piece Goods.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 18 | Lady Mary Wood, | 650 | Hongkong | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 672 | 14 cases |
| Aug. 19 | Audax, | 150 | Hongkong | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | |
| Sep. 13 | Time, | 94 | Woosung | | | | | | | | | | | | | 63,264 | | |
| „ 17 | Spec, | 105 | Woosung | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20,461 | | |
| „ 11 | Lady Mary Wood, | 650 | Hongkong | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 252 | 15 cases |
| Nov. 4 | Lady Mary Wood, | 650 | Hongkong | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 250 | |

PRICE of the *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Sp. Dollars*;—Six Months, *Eight Sp. Dollars*;—Three Months, *Four Sp. Dollars*;—all payable in advance. Single Numbers—To Subscribers, *Twenty-five Cents*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Fifty Cents*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers, Eight Lines and under, *One Sp. Dollar*;—each additional Line or Two Lines, *Twenty-five Cents*—*One-half* of these Charges for Repetitions. For Ships, *Two Sp. Dollars*;—Repetitions *One Sp. Dollar*. ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

AGENTS,—Messrs. Smith Elder & Co. *London.*

[*Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday, by* HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*]